



SATURDAY, NOV. 17TH, 1906

THE PRESIDENT'S BLUNDER.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ment is supposed to follow a trial. When to a discharge, ordered as a matter of punishment, is added, as in this case, penalties which cannot be inflicted without due process of law, it is an innovation not a little startling and likely to be challenged.

The President can arbitrarily, without trial, deprive a citizen, who happens for the time being to be a soldier, of the right to enter the military service of the country or any civil branch of it as long as he lives, as he has assumed to do in this case, why may he not deprive him of citizenship or of property, or even of life?

[White.]

"DUE PROCESS OF LAW."

[New York Times, Nov. 8, 1906.] The action of the President in directing the dishonorable discharge of all the enlisted men of three companies of Infantry is entirely unprecedented. The announcement of it will grate harshly upon the ears of those who are accustomed to believe that they are living under a Government of laws. It seems incredible that the Secretary of War, who is an accomplished lawyer, can have advised the "direction" which is addressed to him, or been consulted about it beforehand.

The report of General Garlington is by no means that all the men thus discharged had been guilty either of the lawless conduct he had been investigating, or of any offense known either to civil or military law. They had simply shown an unwillingness, as he viewed it, to tell all they knew about the affair in question. If they had told all they knew, Gen. Garlington would, he thinks, have been able to identify the persons actually and criminally responsible comparatively few as he admits them to have been.

Evidently, on this state of facts, it would be absolutely out of the question to frame an indictment that would hold in any civil court. Apparently it would be as impossible to frame charges that would hold before a military court. The discipline of the United States Army is not a matter of arbitrariness and caprice. It is embraced in certain well defined and understood and published documents—the Articles of War and the Regulations of the U. S. Army. Courts-martial have a wider latitude than civil courts, and rightly. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" is conduct which it is well that no attempt should be made to define beforehand with scientific exactness. Much must be left to the discretion of the court-martial, checked by the discretion of the reviewing authority. But this is a court-martial, and it has power to discharge a whole battalion of soldiers because they had secreted what they knew would be a stretch of authority beyond the proper competency of such a tribunal. Much more beyond the authority of the President, on the simple recommendation of his Inspector General, to inflict upon a whole battalion of men the extreme penalty of dishonorable discharge and incapacity to be employed in the military or civil service of the Government without any trial or pretense of trial whatsoever. It is in fact a convention of that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property "without due process of law."

COLORED SOLDIERS BRAVE.

Numbers of Those Discharged Have Splendid Records.

[Washington Post, Nov. 12th, '06.] Since the discharge of Companies B and D of the Twenty-fifth (colored) Infantry by President Roosevelt, friends of the colored soldiers have looked up their army records. The records show that a number of the colored men have been given either medals of honor or certificates of merit for conspicuous gallantry. The following cases of colored soldiers being rewarded for bravery are from the official records:

Thompson, William H., sergeant, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry. For distinguished gallantry at Tayabaco, Cuba, where, after a force had succeeded in landing and had been compelled to withdraw to the boats, leaving a number of killed and wounded ashore, he voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades, who otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. This after several previous attempts had been frustrated, June 30th, 1898, while serving as private, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry.

Gray, Conny, private, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry. For special gallantry displayed by him at El Cane, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in fearlessly exposing himself under a heavy fire, applying a first aid bandage and carrying his wounded captain a considerable distance to the rear to shelter, and then rejoining his company, participating in the action to its close, while serving as a private, Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Parker, Joseph E., private, first class, Hospital Corps. For brave and faithful conduct in assisting a wounded officer to a place of safety while exposed to severe fire, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898; while serving as artificer, Company D, 24th Infantry.

Williams, Squire, corporal, retired. For gallantry in action May 11, 1899, while escorting Paymaster Wham and party; being attacked by robbers, though shot through the leg, he continued to fire; while serving as private, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Stevens, Jacob W., first sergeant,

Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry. For coolness and good judgment in engagement at Santa Ana, P. I., Oct. 6th, 1899; while serving as first sergeant, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

White, Joseph, retired. For distinguished conduct in rescuing a comrade from drowning in the Rio Grande de Pampanga, at Cabanatuan, P. I., Nov. 8, 1900, while serving as musician, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Others who received certificates of bravery are: Sgt. Peter McCown, Tenth Cavalry; Sgt. Peter Jackson, 24th Infantry; Color Sgt. Adam Houston, 10th Cavalry; Wagoner Thomas H. Herbert, 10th Cavalry; Sgt. Oscar G. Ogden, 10th Cavalry; Post Commissary Sgt. William Payne, 10th Cavalry; Sgt. George W. Pumphrey, 9th Cavalry; Q. M. Sgt. James Satchel, 24th Infantry; Trumpeter Lucious Smith, 10th Cavalry; Sgt. William Richards, 24th Infantry; Corp. James Elliott, 10th Cavalry; Corp. Scott Crosby, 24th Infantry; Private James Bates, 9th Cavalry.

[White.]

Making Punishment Fit Crime.

R. R. McDonald, who committed the act which led to all the recent lawlessness in Argentina, was given orders this afternoon to leave that city and never return. He was given until midnight to take his departure, and immediately began making arrangements to leave. The order issued by Mayor Fayette upon the demand of prominent citizens of Argentina, and the notice was served on McDonald late this afternoon by Chief Pratt.

About three weeks ago Wiley Shelby, a colored musician, well liked among a class of colored people in Argentina was killed by R. R. McDonald, a white man, formerly a brakeman, as a result of a quarrel in the wine room of an Argentine saloon over Minnie Wright, a colored woman. A few hours after the killing, while an inquest was being held at the Colum undertaking establishment over the body of Shelby, a dispute arose between Garrett Colum, brother of Robert Colum, brother of Garrett and C. C. Colum, was lead; Deputy Ed Lindsay, brother of Milton Lindsay and son of J. B. Lindsay, was seriously wounded; and Milton Lindsay was slightly wounded. Following this was the killing on Saturday night of John B. Lindsay and the wounding of his son Milton, the burning of the Colum establishment and his home and the residence of Lewis Styles, the lynching of H. G. Blackman Sunday night and the killing of Alex. Chambliss Tuesday morning in the Giles saloon in Argentina.

The order given to R. R. McDonald to leave town meets the general approval of law-abiding citizens of both Argentina and Little Rock.

—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

RACE FEELING RAMPANT AMONG NEGRO SOLDIERS.

[Washington Times, Nov. 8th, '06.] The discharge of the recalcitrant Negro soldiers of Companies B, C, and D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will not be issued for a few days yet. It will be based upon the latest muster roll of the companies, and will be prepared as soon as that roll arrives from Fort Reno, where the troops are now stationed.

Some of the men who belonged to the three companies at the time of the Brownsville riot which has led to the discharge of their regiments have already escaped the punishment that is about to overtake their comrades, by virtue of expiration of their terms of enlistment since the riot. These men have received honorable discharge papers in the ordinary course of law. The only punishment that can now overtake them is the refusal to enlist any of them who might want to continue in the service.

The punishment of the Negro troops has been much discussed at the War Department to-day. The almost unanimous opinion of army officers is that, although it is tremendous and unbecoming to the men have only themselves to blame and are without ground to complain of injustice.

At the same time, more than one soft-voiced reference has been made to-day to the luncheon given to Booker T. Washington by the President at the White House. No army officer would overlook what many of them believe that that incident had a great deal to do with the uprising change in bearing that has taken place in the Negro regiments in the last few years. There is plenty of comment on that change. It is usually described as a strange development of "cockiness" on the part of the men. It has occurred in each of the four colored regiments, and has caused a lot of talk among army officers.

It has been foreseen that a crisis was coming which would necessitate some form of severe discipline, and it has not surprised officers familiar with the situation that the Brownsville riot should have this result.

An extraordinary situation was developed by the effort of Inspector General Garlington to ascertain the truth of the situation at Brownsville. In the investigation which was held immediately after the riot in August many of the men testified freely before Major Bloxham that they had been persecuted by the whites of Brownsville. They gave names, dates and details of different incidents. They refused, however, to incriminate any of their comrades in the rioting, or to give any information which might lead to the detection of the guilty men.

When Gen. Garlington went to Fort Reno he paraded the men of the three companies and read them his orders, including the threat of the President to discharge every man in them in case they persisted in getting at the facts. Then Gen. Garlington took each man separately and labored with him. It was of no use at all. Not a man remembered anything. They had even forgotten the incidents to which they had testified before Major Bloxham. They told General Garlington that they had never had any trouble at Brownsville. They had no complaint

to make against anybody, and no grievances to dress.

There are men in the companies who have served twenty-five years or more, and whose sleeves are covered with service stripes. Several of the non-commissioned officers are approaching the retirement limit. They have been in Indian campaigns in Cuba, and in the Philippines. They have numerous discharges with "excellent" for their character rating. But they had made the Brownsville affair a race issue, and they took exactly the same stand with regard to it that Negroes generally through the South take in regard to assisting in the capture of their fellow accused of crime.

Gen. Garlington came back from his investigation completely baffled as far as the facts of the Brownsville riot were concerned.

The procedure by which the men will be punished comes to the American Army directly from the British practice. The authority to discharge an individual or a regiment without trial and without explanation is held to be fundamental, and comes from the right of the Crown to protect itself, as from mutiny or other form of treason. In this case it is held that the men threw away their opportunity to be heard when they refused to talk to Gen. Garlington, and cannot claim any right of appeal. The army regulations provide that dishonorable discharge cannot be imposed except after trial, but that discharge without honor may be given either after the report of a board of officers or by the direct order of the President or the Secretary of War. In such a case no explanation is necessary.

Such discharge does not forfeit the travel pay of the soldier, nor the allowance to take him back to the place of enlistment—nor does it bar him from obtaining a pension on his service if otherwise entitled to it. It does bar him from re-enlistment, and by that fact cuts him off from the privilege of retirement. It does not legally bar him from civil employment under the Government, as General Garlington recommended, and the infliction of that punishment depends upon the length of the official measure.

It is not a disbandment of the 3 companies. At once upon the discharge of the men now on their rolls the recruiting officers will go to work to fill the ranks again. The regiment was established by law and the president is required to maintain two regiments of Infantry and two of cavalry, whose enlisted strength shall be colored men. The law dates back to 1866, at the time of the reorganization of the army upon the close of the civil war. What the effect of this wholesale discharge upon the recruiting of colored men will be it is too early yet to say. It would not surprise officers at the War Department to see the whole matter come in for a Congressional airing at the approaching session.

Every army officer in Washington who would say anything about the affair to-day had only regret to express, not that the order was issued, but that it was necessary to issue it. It was recognized everywhere that the situation of insubordination had been created which could find no other solution.

Col. "Fritz" Pitcher of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, known through out Cuba as "Ten Dollars, Ten Days," from his Provost Marshal service during the first intervention, is likely to have an unpleasant time explaining the newspaper interview in which he expressed an unreserved opinion on the subject of colored troops. The President's order for an explanation was forwarded to Col. Pitcher on Monday, and it will be some time before his reply is received. Men who know him well say that the reported interview would be stamped by a literary critic as genuine on its inherent evidence, and if that proves to be the fact a court-martial is certainly awaiting the Colonel.

COURT ENJOINS PREACHER.

Pastor White Must Not Direct Wandering Lambs of Shiloh.

Restrained from Interfering With Church Services—Leaders of Anti-Taylor Faction Charged with Contempt.

[Washington Post, Nov. 13th, '06.] An injunction was issued by Chief Justice Clabaugh, of the District Supreme Court yesterday, forbidding Rev. James L. White to act as pastor or assistant pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, colored. He is also restrained from interfering with any of the services of the church.

The injunction was granted by the chief justice on the petition of Rev. J. Anderson Taylor's faction of the congregation, setting up in detail the trouble at the Sunday morning service. The petition was supported by several affidavits. The leaders of the anti-Taylor faction are required to show cause on Nov. 23 why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court for their alleged part in the disturbance Sunday.

Those cited to appear in the contempt proceedings are James G. Sample, William J. Lenier, Charles P. Roy, Washington Grady, James A. Payne, Thaddeus Fields, Peter D. Morris, James E. Moss, Minor Williams, Arthur E. Brown, Edmond Payne, Samuel Hunter, James Moss, Walker Campbell, John A. Miles, Jacob Lucas, Alfred Gilmore, Alfred Coleman, Charles Ritchie, and James L. White.

\$150.00 Endowment Paid.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 12th, '06. This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Pythias, N. A. S. A. E. A. A. and A. (\$150.00) One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in payment of the death claim of James M. Jasper, who was a member of Planet Lodge, No. 23 of Richmond, Va.

Signed—Maria H. Jasper.

Per W. I. J.

WANTED—A cook and laundress

also a nurse to go to West Virginia. Good wages. References required. Apply Monday morning.

1006 Park Avenue.

'Neath the Willows Long Ago.

By the gentle, gliding river,
Where the willows droop so low,
By the soft and shining river,
By the river's gentle flow,
There a maiden met her lover,
With the watchful stars above her
'Neath the willows, long ago.

By the gleaming, glistening river,
In the moonlight, long ago,
By the shadows in the river,
'Neath the willows, drooping low,
There a maiden, kissed her lover,
With the smiling stars above her,
By the river's gentle flow.

By the restless, roaming river,
Where the waters fall'ring flow,
By the sad and sighing river,
Where the waters murmur low,
There a maiden, broken hearted,
Weeping, from a lover parted
'Neath the willows, long ago.

In the restless, ruthless river,
Where the weeping willows grow,
In the cold and cruel river,
Where the waters darkly flow,
There a maiden water parted,
Her child, broken hearted,
In his bosom, long ago.

—J. H. GRAY.

REV. S. P. W. DREW HONORED.

Elected President of the McKinley Normal School of Alexandria.

[Washington Herald, Nov. 5, '06.] Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor of the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, last night received official notification of his election as president of the William McKinley Normal and Industrial School of Alexandria, Va.

Dr. Drew, who will enter upon the duties of his new position about December 1, will continue as pastor of the Cosmopolitan Church and retain his residence in Washington. He is already president of the National Negro Baptist Evangelical Convention, and believes in an industrial and higher education for the members of his race. He is known as an ardent admirer of Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Drew's wife, Mrs. C. Blanche Drew, who has taught in public schools in Virginia and North Carolina, will be a teacher in the McKinley School.

Dr. Drew is one of the best known Evangelists of the Negro race in the United States, fully 50,000 persons have been converted and accepted Christ as their Saviour by his preaching. He is the founder of the St. Stephen's Baptist Church, Long Island City, N. Y. and former pastor of the old St. Paul's Baptist Church, of Boston, Mass., pastor and founder of the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, of Washington, D. C. and has on foot to erect one of the largest colored churches in the United States, with a seating capacity of 3,000 people and has raised and banked toward the erection nearly \$3,000.

His present congregation is one of the largest in the Capital City. His membership is 2,000. He is also the Managing Editor of the National Baptist Evangelist. Dr. Drew will not resign from his present pastorate to accept the Presidency of the William McKinley Normal and Industrial Institute of Alexandria, Va. He will retain his pastoral residence at 2614 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. where persons wishing information can obtain it.

Mass Meeting.

There will be a Foreign Missionary Mass Meeting at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, Nov. 20th, under the auspices of Dr. L. G. Jordan, Cor. Sec. of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention.

Pastors of the city are invited to attend and take part in these services. Proceeds for our parting Missionaries. Principal speaker at this service, Dr. L. G. Jordan.

\$150.00 Endowment Paid.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 13, '06. This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Va., K. of P. N. A. S. A. E. A. A. and A. (\$150.00) One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in payment of the death claim of Christopher Morton who was a member of Royal Lodge, No. 26 of Richmond Virginia.

Signed—Mary X. Murphy.

Witnesses: Willis Wyatt, D. J. Bradford.

\$150.00 Endowment Paid.

Danville, Va., Nov. 8th, '06. This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Pythias, N. A. S. A. E. A. A. and A. (\$150.00) One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in payment of the death claim of R. J. Dewes, who was a member of Moving Light Lodge, No. 86 of Danville, Va.

Signed—S. W. Dewes, Administrator.

Witnesses: G. L. Banks, D. W. Kilcore, W. A. Millner, D. D. G. C.

Up-to-Date Hair Culturing Establishment.

Ladies are often perplexed and worried because they fail to get satisfactory results in hair-culturing and the preparations used in such artistic work. They need not worry any longer; Mrs. W. F. Graham, No. 108 E. Leigh St., Richmond, Va., has solved the problem. She has returned from Philadelphia, Pa. where she took a most thorough course of study and practical training from a scientific basis in this line of art work.

Mrs. Graham was determined to

learn the latest and best methods of hair-culturing. The finest ingredients for manufacturing preparations for the hair, scalp, face and hands. She therefore placed herself in the finest hair-culturing school in the North at great cost and completed the full course. Her work in Philadelphia received the praise of the most tasteful customers. Mrs. Graham asks that she only be given a trial to convince any person that her work and preparations are the best.

Mrs. Graham's Scalp food has no equal in giving rich growth of soft, pliant hair. Mrs. Graham's Liquid powders for the face is the best on market for beautifying the skin. Try it and be convinced. Mrs. Graham's Skin food softens and gives fresh life to the hands and face.

She gives special attention to man leaping, massaging the scalp, face and neck. She makes a specialty of hair dyeing, shampooing and restoring hair on bare temples.

Her prices are moderate, call and see her.

Do You Know Her?

New York, Nov. 14th, 1906. Mr. John Mitchell, Jr.,

Dear Sir: In the New York Morgue is the body of a girl from Richmond, Va. the name of Rachel Pryor. Her mother once lived on William Street near Leigh Street in Richmond. As I understand she has a life insurance on the girl and if she is not heard from by Saturday morning her daughter will be buried in Potter's Field.

As I know of no other way I write to you, being an Editor perhaps you could find the poor girl's mother. I formerly lived in Richmond and naturally I feel interested in it.

Respectfully,
Mrs. C. H. TREADWELL,
117 E. 84th St.,
New York City.

Inexpensive, But—

Olden—I just paid \$50 for a new set of teeth. How do you like them? Youngun—Oh, they look all right. But why didn't you call on Jones and get a full set inserted free? Olden—Why, I didn't know Jones was a dentist. Youngun—He isn't, but he keeps a savage dog.—Chicago Daily News.

Those Dear Girls.

"I am not anxious to marry," said the girl who was hesitating to be so young. "I am fully able to fight life's battles alone."

"But how do you know that when you have never had an engagement?" asked the young widow.—Chicago Daily News.

In Explanation.

"Aren't you sometimes remorseful over the way you have crunched out your rivals in business?"

"My dear sir," answered the millionaire, "I did nothing to my rivals that they would not have done to me if they had thought of it first."—Washington Star.

Extremes Meet.

First Prisoner—What are you here for? Second Prisoner—Fast riding. What are you here for?

"Slow riding." "How's that?"

"I ran off with a bicycle."—Cassell's Journal.

VIRGINIA—In the Circuit Court of the County of Goochland.

Winnie Franklin, vs. William Franklin,

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce from the defendant by the plaintiff, on the grounds of desertion and abandonment. And an affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant is not a resident of the State of Virginia, it is hereby ordered that he do appear here within fifteen days (15) after due publication of this notice to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy Teste;

MOSES T. MONTEIRO, Clerk.

E. M. Roscher, pg.

To William Franklin:

Take notice that I shall, on the 26th day of December, 1906 at the office of E. M. Roscher, 1112 E. Main St., Richmond, Va., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., on that day take the depositions of Mary Smith, and others, to be read in evidence in my behalf in a certain suit depending in the Circuit Court of the County of Goochland, Va., where you are the defendant and I am the plaintiff, and if, from any cause, the taking of said depositions be not commenced on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned and continued from day to day, or if, commenced, be not concluded on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned and continued from day to day, or from time to time at the same place and between the same hours, until the same shall be completed.

Respectfully yours,

WINNIE FRANKLIN,

By Counsel,

E. M. ROSCHER, pg.

To Lacy P. Jasper:

Take notice that I shall, on the 3rd day of December, 1906 at the office of R. R. Florence, Merchants National Bank Building Cor. 11th and Main street in the city of Richmond, Va., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., on that day take the depositions of John White and others, to be read in evidence in my behalf in a certain suit depending in the Law and Equity Court of the city of Richmond, Va., wherein you are the defendant and I am the plaintiff, and if, from any cause, the taking of said depositions be not commenced on that day, or if commenced, be not concluded on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned and continued from day to day, or from time to time at the same place and between the same hours, until the same shall be completed.

Respectfully,

MINNIE JASPER,

By Counsel,

E. M. Roscher, pg.

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SO GREAT IS HIS POWER that he can tell you while in a Clairvoyant state, all you wish to know without a word being spoken. Come, out ye unbelievers, scoffers and jeerers; bring all your skepticism with you—he will open your eyes to the private chamber mystery. Come all ye broken hearted wives, all ye back the lost one. Traces lost or hidden goods. Removes evil influences. Cures, Spells, Ill Luck, cures tricks and Conjurings, gives Luck and Success in all you undertake. Cures the Tobacco and Liquor Habits. Allows the Captive to be set Free. He is the only one that will give a Written Guarantee to complete your business or refund your money. Are you sick? Do you know what the trouble is with you? Come and Consult Nature's Doctor. Come and Rheumatism, Insomnia, Hysteria and all Diseases cured. Points given on Horse Racing and all Games of Chance.
No matter what ails you, come and see this wonderful man. Read or have you noticed that some people have a hard time to get along, no matter how they toil, while others have success. Many wealthy men and women owe their success to this wonderful man.
He will tell you whom you will marry. Will you be happy? He will tell you who your friends and enemies are. Can you tell? Don't take a leap in the dark, but be advised by this wonderful man. Great-est Prophet in existence.
He always Succeeds when others fail. This is the chance of a life time. Don't let it pass you.
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Sunday: 2:30 to 7:30 P. M.
N. B.—Our consultation Fee is 50 cents. Sittings, \$1.00. All letters containing \$1.00 will be answered in full.
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If you want to buy any kind of Business or Real Estate anywhere, at any price, write me your requirements. I can save you time and money.
DAVID P. TAFF, The Land Man.
415 Kansas Avenue,
Topeka, Kansas.
Information Wanted.
I would like to find my son, Johnny Brown who some time lives in Danville, Va. then again in Richmond. Age 16. I ask that the ministers will please ask the people to assist me in finding him.
MRS. NANNIE DREW,
517 Waverly St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.